BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1841.** **New Series No. 49.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 2 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single number 2 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR GREENOCK.

THE A. I. Ship "BUCEPHALUS," 556 Tons, Captain SMALL, carries a Surgeon. For Light Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board or

WM. NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 23d April 1841.

NOTICE.

A POST OFFICE Packet for Suez by the Hon'ble Steam Frigate *Auckland* will be closed on the 27th Instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. E. ELLIOT, *P. M. Genl.*

Bombay G. P. O. 22nd April 1841.

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned are now preparing for their Annual Stock of Beer, Regimental Messes and Individuals are particularly requested to intimate immediately what quantity and what Maker they will require for Consumption the ensuing Season.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 23rd April 1841.

NOTICE.

TO be had on moderate Terms at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Supply of "Patent Felt," for covering the bottoms of Ships, received direct from the Patentees, the undersigned will furnish parties with printed Testimonials in favour of the Article and full direction for its application.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 23rd April 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattle, Rights, Credits and immoveable Estate which were of CHOWACAREN MUCKEE late of Tellichery Mahomedan Merchant deceased, at the time of his decease within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court may be granted to CHOWACARA KELATE COONJEE AMROD Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay with the will of the said CHOWACAREN MUCKEE deceased annexed, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d day of April 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી તાવચેરીવાલા પ્રરનાર મુકલમાન વેપારી મુમા કારે નમકી પે જે મરતી વેલા ફી મા નામદાર ફોરટનાં ટાલુકા મેા કુતે મરનારનું વસીમતનામું જારીને મરનારનો માલ મીલકતનું વકીલાત નામું લેવાને શારૂં શ્રી મુમખજીનો જુદીફેટરનો પ્રુપરી મ કારટ મેા મુમાકારા પેલેટ કુનજી માં મેાદ શ્રી મુમખજીનાં મુકલમાન રેવુવાશી ફી મરજ પરી છે પે મરને મલે વાશતે જે પેા ઇ કે મેા ઈલાકા રાજના ફેરી તેાને મા લખે માથી જાહેર થાર્ક*=તારીખ ૨૨ મી ફિપરેલ ૧૮૪૧

આકર્ટન ફિશ આરટન*

વકીલ*

اشتهار

عرض کرده است در
سوپریم کورت اعلای منبي
براي گرفتن وصایت وصیت نامه
وکالت نامه تمام ملک و
املاک مرحوم تاجر باشنده
تان چیري چواکارن مکی و
مرحوم مذکور بوقت مرگ در
تعلقه کورت اعلای منبي بود
بالفعل داده خواهد شد به
عرض کنندهٔ مسلمان چواکارا
کیلوت کنجي امودک باشنده
منبي است همه وابستگان اینان
را معلوم گردد
۲۲ ماه اپریل ۱۸۴۱
آکتنگ یس آرینتن
وکیل عرض کنندهٔ

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.—Allsopp's Beer of October Brew now landing from the *William Shanples*, at Rs. 70 per Hhd.

Also, a small quantity of London Particular Madeira from Messrs Keirs and Co. in Pipes. Hhds. and Quarter Casks at Rupees 580 300, 150.

Bombay, 23rd April 1841.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1841.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co.'s opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz.

Whole	Ticket at Rs.	115	each.
Half	Do. ,, ,,	58	,,
Quarter	Do. ,, ,,	29	,,
One-eighth	Do. ,, ,,	15	,,

TERMS.—CASH

The first day's Drawing will take place on the 1st June next.

Bombay, 23d April 1841.

A CLUB OF FIVE TICKETS IN THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1841.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO. beg to acquaint the Public that they have made a Club of Five Tickets, divided into 50 shares, each share at Rupees 12½, on the following terms and condition, viz.

The numbers of the above five Tickets will be specified in the receipt which will be granted to the Shareholders, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said tickets will be paid 51 days after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent, should any of the above tickets which may be entitled to be exchanged for tickets for the last day, shall be renewed, for which Rs. 55 each will be charged, and the proportion of such additional charge of renewal shall be debited to the Subscribers, or deducted from the other prizes, as the case may be.

Bombay, 20th April 1841.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Sir ROGER DE FARIA, Good and Genuine Lisbon Wine imported by the Portuguese Brig "*Novo Viajante*," direct from Lisbon at the following rates.

Quarter Casks at.....	Rs.	40
Kegs..... at.....	,,	35
Smaller ditto at.....	,,	16

TERMS CASH.—Out-station orders should be sent only through an Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd April 1841.

FOR SALE.

A WELL KNOWN high Caste ARAB HORSE, has been constantly ridden by a LADY. Color a Silver Grey and is well suited for a CHARGER

Enquire of HORMUSJEE BYRAMJEE near the Main Guard Fort.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1841.

Mr. A. S. John Richardson, fourth assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed to proceed into the Jumbooseer and Ahmood districts, on deputation, for four months, from the 3rd January last.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1841.

Mr. A. W. Jones, assistant to the collector of continental customs and excise, is placed in permanent charge of the town duty establishments of Kaira and Ahmedabad and the salt works of Pat'ee, Jinjoowara and Umvurpoor.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1841.

Mr. W. C. Bruce, to be acting Accountant General, and acting Revenue, Judicial and Military Accountant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1841.

William Escombe Esq received charge from Charles Sims Esq. on the 13th instant, of the departments of opium agent and superintendent of stationery.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1841.

E. E. Eliot Esq. to be acting civil auditor and mint master.

J. A. Shaw Esq. to be acting post master general, giving over charge of his office of Judge and session judge at Dharwar to his assistant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1841.

Captain H. N. Ramsay, of the 24th Regiment N. I. is appointed to act as 2d assistant to the Political Agent in Kattewar, until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1841

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, to be assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur. } These appointments are to take effect from the date of the departure of Mr. C. Sims for Europe.

Mr. H. Hebbert, to be assistant register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree a lawlut, and to continue to act as assistant judge and session judge at Tannah until further orders. }

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1841.

Lieutenant Rudd, 5th regiment N. I is permitted to resume his appointment of assistant magistrate, commandant of the Poona police corps and superintendent of the city police, from the date of his return to that station.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1841.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, is appointed to act as judge and session judge of Dharwar.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 15th April. 1841.

No. 234 of 1841.—Garrison Order, dated Surat castle, 6th October last, appointing corporal Assistant Overseer E. J. Verling, to act as Barrack Serjeant until further orders, without prejudice to his rank as Assistant Overseer, from the date of the departure of Serjeant Quinney to the Presidency is confirmed.

No. 235 of 1841.—Captain Whichelo, Asstant commissary General Poona Divison of the Army, is allowed to proceed to Mahableshwar, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th instant, Captain J. S. Ramsay of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, performing his duties during his absence.

No. 236 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future, Contingent Bills for repairs performed to Camp Equipage and Doolies, at Stations where there is no Arsenal or Ordance Depôt, shall be submitted to the Quarter Master General of the Army for sanction, before payment.

No 237 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed.

A Fied Detachment order by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, dated Rotree the 19th January last, appointing Captain Jackson of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, as Staff Officer to the Force at that station from that date until further orders.

A Field Order by Major General Brooks, dated Camp Kujjuck, 13th ultimo, nominating Serjeant Handock of the 4th Troop Horse Brigade, to be Baggage Serjeant to the Force until further orders.

No. 238 of 1841.—The following appointments are made:

Scinde Force

Lieutenant H. F. Valiant, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, to be Brigade Major to the 1st Infantry Brigade from the 15th ultimo, vice Brown.

Lieutenant E. Fanning, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer at Suckkur, on the departure of Brigade Major Wyllie from that station.

No. 239 of 1841.—With reference to the General Order of the 1st November 1838, No. 546, the Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Hammocks, complete with Beds and Pillows, be allowed in future to European Troops proceeding on Foreign Service beyond Sea, in addition to the other articles of appointments specified in the Order above adverted to.

The Commanders of the Vessels on which the Troops may embark, will be responsible for keeping the Hammocks on board, and re-delivering them at the Government Stores.

No. 240 of of 1841.—A Field Order by Major General Brooks, Comman ding the Scinde Force, dated 7th ultimo, placing the services of Lieutenant Sinclair of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Political Agent in Scinde, is confirmed.

No. 241 of 1841.—The appointment by Major General Brooks, of Lieutenant Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Superintendent of Bazars and Police to the Scinde Force, is confirmed.

No. 242 of 1841.—The appointment of Lieutenant A. B. Rathborne of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the Subsidiary Jail Gard at Sion, is to have effect from the 22d December last, instead of the date mentioned in General Order No. 95 of the 8th February.

No. 243 of 1841.—Lieutenant J. C. Hartley, Deputy Assistant commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1841.

No 244 of 1841.—A Brigade order by the Brigadier commanding in Lower Scinde, dated 23rd November last, appointing Serjeant Chambers of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment to act as Barrack Serjeant at Kurrackee, is confirmed.

No. 245 of 1841.—Lieutenant H. Miles, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is granted a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 246 of 1841—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the court of Directors, as cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the date of Mr. R. Laurie's commission for future adjustment.

Ranked and posted to the 21st Regiment N. I. in G. G. O. 9th April 1841.	*Infantry.*	
	No. 440	Mr. Alexander Popham Parke. *Date of arrial at Bombay.* 31st March 1841.
	No. 447	Mr. Robert Laurie. Do.

No. 247 of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the the Political Department under date the 14th instant the Honorable the Governor in council has been pleased to appoint W. G. Duncan of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Political Agent in cutch.

captain W. Ward, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Barrack Master at the Presidency, in succession to captain Duncan.

No 248 of 1841. colonel D. Barr, Military Auditor General is permitted to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, with leave of absence on private affairs, for one month from the 20th instant.

No. 249 of 1841—The Honorable the Governor in council is pleased positively to prohibit the system hitherto followed in the Irregular corps under this Presidency of appropriating to the use of the Officers in command, the Estates of such deceased Men as may die without heirs, and to declare, that all such Estates are in future to be subject to the same Regulations, and to be disposed exactly in the same manner as the Estates of Soldiers in the regular Army dying under similar circumstances.

Bombay Castle 19th April 1841.

No. 250 of 1841.—Major W. Foquett, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pay of his rank from the 1st Instant, agreably to the Regulations.

No. 251 of 1341—Lieutenant F. M. Steer, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign his Commission in the Hon'ble company's Service.

No. 252 of 1841.—The following appointments are made:—

Ordnance Department.

Acting Sub-conductor T. Bloodwell, to be Sub-conductor, vice cunningham drowned. Date of Rank. 19th August 1839.

Acting Sub-conductor T. Whittle, to be conductor, date of rank. 1st Feby. 1840.

Acting Sub-conductor J. F. Wilkins, to be Sub-conductor, vice Kelly reduced date of rank. 1st Feby. 1840.

conductor and Acting Deputy Assistant commissary H. F. Dilley, to be Deputy Assistant commissary, date of rank. 6th Jany. 1841.

conductor W. Willis to be Acting Deputy Assistant commissary, on furlough to Europe, date of rank 6th Jan. 1841.

conductor T. Hannah, to be Acting Deputy Assistant commissary.—date of rank 6th January 1841.

Acting conductor R. Boutt, to be conductor.—date of rank 6th January 1841.

Sub-conductor J. Mathieson, to be Acting conductor.—date of rank, 6th January 1841.

Acting Sub conductor J. Fowler, to be Sub-conductor, in succession to Deputy Assistant commissary Gourlay deceased.—date of rank 6th January 1841.

Acting conductor J. Green, to be conductor.—date of rank 5th February. 1841.

Sub-conductor T. Chaning, to be Acting conductor—date of rank 5th February 1841.

Acting conductors J. coleman J. Kirk, and W. Taylor, to be Sub-conductors, to complete the Ordnance Establishment of the Southern Division of the Army.—date of rank 5th February 1841.

Acting Sub-conductors J. collelo, M. Porrett, and c. Williamson, to be Subconductors, to complete the Establishment.—date of rank 12th April 1841.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1841.

No. 253 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following Extract, para. 1st of the Hon'ble court's Letter, No. 11, dated 24th February last.

We have granted additional leave to the following officers, vizt.

Lieutenant colonel Frederick Hicks, and captain V. T. Kennet 6 months.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1841.

No. 255 of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 14th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct Assistant Surgeon G. M. S. Seaward, to proceed to Nassick, to officiate as civil Surgeon at that Station, during Assistant Surgeon Watkin's absence from the 1st to the 21st proximo.

No. 256 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to direct, that the General Order of the 2nd of December 1829, Section LXIII, Article 47, Page 315 of the 2nd Supplement to the Military code, granting an allowance for wastage on Liquor drawn for canteens, be rescinded from and after the 1st of May next.

No. 257 of 1841.—Leave of absence from the 1st to the 30th Instant, is granted to captain E. Whichelo, Assistant commissary General P. D. A. to proceed to Mahableshwar, on Sick certificate, Captain J. Ramsay, 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, performing his duties during his absence, on Captain Whichelo's responsibility.

No. 258 of 1841.—A Field order by the Major General commanding the Force in Scinde, dated Kuijuck 13th ultimo, appointing Brevet captain Cartwright of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to the charge of the Detail of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, lately arrived from the Presidency, during the absence of Lieutenant Loch, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

No. 259 of 1841.—Lieutenant colonel Schuler of the Regiment of Artillery, having returned to Bombay, is directed to resume his appointment as Principal commissary of Ordnance from this date, and the unexpired portion of the leave, granted to him on the 21st February 1840, is cancelled.

No. 260 of 1841.—Lieutenant colonel Schuler is permitted to resign his situation as Principal commissary of Ordnance and the following Appointments are consequently made, vizt.

Major Watson to be Principal commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency.

Captain W. Webb, to be Senior Deputy, and captain T. Cotgrave, to be Junior Deputy commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency.

Captain E. Stanton, to be Agent for Gun carriages, in succession to Major Watson.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 7th *April*, 1841.

No. 87 of 1841.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments:

Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieutenant Nathaniel Alexander Staples to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 1st April 1841, vice 1st Lieutenant John William Kaye resigned.

Captain J. Roxburgh, 1st. Assistant, to act as Deputy Military Auditor General, vice Maor H. B. Henderson retired from the Service.

Captain A. Tucker, Officiating, 2nd Assistants, to act as 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Captain Roxburgh.

Captain W. Beckett, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as 2d Assistant Military Auditor General, vice Captain Tucker.

These appointments to take effect from the 18th February 1841.

Captain C. T. Thomas, 1st Assistant Central Stud, to be Supervisor at the Hissar Stud, vice Major Hailes retired from the Service, but to remain for the present in charge of the Central Stud.

Captain G. M. Sherer, 2d Assistant, to act for Captain C. T. Thomas in charge of the Hissar Stud.

Captain E. J. Dickey, Assistant Hissar Stud, to act for Captain Sherer in the Central Stud.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Cheape, C. B., of Engineers, who was appointed in General Orders No 44, dated 17th February 1841, to succeed Colonel McLeod as Chief Engineer, having reported his arrival at the Presidency, is directed to assume charge of his Office from the 2d instant.

Surgeon Donald Campbell, of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors—Date of arrival at Bombay 12th February 1841.

Lieutenant James Court Roberton, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain David Ogilvy, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company on the half Pay of his rank, and to settle in Van Dieman's Land, or in one of the Australian Colonies; his retirement to have effect from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may embark for Sidney.

The leave of absence granted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Salter, of the Light Cavalry, in General Orders No. 59, of the 3d ultimo, is to commence from the 25th idem.

No. 88 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Morrison of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, now on Furlough to Europe, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company on the Pension of his rank. This retirement is to have effect from the 11th August last, in conformity with General Orders, No. 106, of the 30th May 1836.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank.

Infantry.

Major Thomas Robinson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Morrison retired, with rank from the 8th Februry 1841, vice Lieutenant Colonel William Martin retired.

42th Regiment N. I.

Captain Phillip Cortlandt Anderson to be Major, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Prior to be Captain of a Company, Ensign Harry Elliot Young to be Lieutenant, } From the 8th February 1841, in succession to Major Thos. Robinson promoted.

Alteration of Rank.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from.	In whose room.
Infantry	Lt. Col. W. Martin retired.		
57th Regt. N. I.	Major E. Herriog retired.	11th Aug. 1840.	Lieut. Col. H. Morrieson retired.
Ditto.	Capt. L. Hone, (deceased).		
Ditto.	Lieut. J. A. H. George.	19th Sept. 1840.	Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie retired.
Infantry	Lieut. Col. H. D. Loxe.	3d Oct. 1840.	For the augmentation.
25th Regt. N. I.	Major S. Corbett.	7th Nov. 1840.	Lieut. Col. R. Chalmers deceased.
Ditto.	Captain C. McF. Collins.		
Ditto.	Lt. C. A. Nicolson.		
Ditto.	Lt. A. G. C. Sutherland.		
Infantry	Lt. Col. R. Delamain.	4th Jan. 1841.	Lieut. Col. R. Seymour retired.)
66th Regt. N. I.	Major M. G. White.		
Ditto.	Captain G. Nugent.		
Ditto.	Lt. H. Strachey.		
Infantry	Lt. Col. W. H. Marshall		
35th Regt. N. I.	Major C. W. Cowley.		
Ditto.	Captain A. Fisher.		
Ditto.	Lieutenant M. N. Coombs.		

J. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

A Meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday evening,—the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep in Chair.

The following gentlemen proposed for election at the last Meeting were ballotted for and duly elected;—Messrs. W. Masters, (of the Martiniere), W. B. Jackson, C. S., and Francis Beaufort, C. S.

The first subject that claimed the attention of the Meeting, was the proposed publication of Wilford's paper on the Ancient Geography of India—this is a work which has been often quoted but never published, having lain in the Society's Museum since the time when Sir Edward Colebrooke was President. Some discussion ensued on this question and it was eventually thought advisable not to publish the manuscript, as other works more accurate in their information have appeared since the manuscript was written, and therefore the publication of Wilford's paper would answer no good end. The Secretary was permitted to make what use he thought proper of it for his *Journal*.

In Mr. Piddington's Report on the Museum was noticed a plan for sending taxidermists, who shall have received their education at the Society's expense, with scientific gentlemen on their travels. The traveller to supply the taxidermists with subjects on which he would report to the Society. Mr. Prinsep observed that as this was a mode by which the entire Museum would be greatly benefited, it would be better, in the Society's letter regarding the Museum, to request that Government would bear the expense attending the measure. Several gentlemen having expressed their willingness to have taxidermists with them, it was determined to put the plan into effect at once on such a scale as should answer the Society's purpose, and it was thought that Government would in all probability do it more extensively hereafter.

Several works and papers on various scientific and other subjects had been received—the latter will have a place in the *Journal*.

Dr. Spry presented the Society with a letter from Capt. Jenkins, Commissioner of Assam, promising to send a valuable collection of minerals, &c. marking the geognostic features of the country of Cornwall, for the Museum of Economic Geology—and wishing in return any specimens which the Society could spare from their own collection. Dr. Spry also presented the Society with an account of his recent trip to the Eastward.

A curious contribution has been received from Captain Shortreed for publication, viz. a perpetual time table, by which any day for thousands of years past and future might be readily found.

Read a letter from Major Troyer informing the Society that he way about completing the translation of Dabistan, in Paris, and hoped to send out to the Society shortly.

Read a letter from Mr. H. P. Kinney at Boun, who had been chosen by Professor Lassen, offering his services for the establishment of ann agency at Bonn for the sale of the Society's Sanscrit and other oriental works. In connection with this subject Dr. Haberlin proposed that previous to the dispatch of any works to Mr. Kinney, it be resolved to lower their prices considerably—for without that he thought but few works would meet with buyers in Germany. Dr. H.'s proposition was concurred in by the Meeting.

The table was covered with specimens of birds, fishes, and minerals.

For all the abve presentations and communications the thanks of the Society were accorded, and the Meeting seperated.—*calcutta courier, April* 10.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 21st.—Lieut. C. Whitehill, 2d E. Lt. Infty., from Poonah.
do. do. Bt. Capt. D. C. Graham, Bheel Agent, from Khandeish.
do. do. Lieut. Col. Pennycuik, H. M. 17th Regt. from Poonah.
do. 22d. Capt. St. John, Staff from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

April 21st.—Asst. Surgeon Thos B. Larkins, M. D. to Barodah.
do. do Lieut. Bell, Engineers, to Belgaum.
do. do. Col. D. Barr, Staff, to Mahabulishwar.
do. do Lieut. and Adjt. J. T. Barr, G. P. Bat., to Mahabulishwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Colabah on the morning of the 19th instant, the lady of Commander William Lowe, Commanding the H. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, of a Daughter

At Mazagaum, on the 22d Inst. Mrs. George Smith, of a Son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th April, 1841, in Camp at Jaulnah, the lady of Claude Roberts, Esq. Madras Army, of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 8th April, the lady of Lieutenant Leggatt, Commanding Depot, of a Son.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on Good Friday, the 9th April, 7 o'clock in the morning, the wife of Mr. Charles Mainwaring of the Artillery Depot of a Daughter.

At Chittoor, on the 29th March, the lady of T. Onslow, Esq. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 8th April the lady of Surgeon Graham, 2nd Regt. M. N. I. of a Son still-born.

At Vepery, on the 7th of April, the lady of Wm. E P. Cotton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on Tuesday the 30th of March, the wife of Senior Asst. Apothecary A. Goulbin, of the 4th or Goluudauze Battalion Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Mysore Residency, Yelwall, on Monday the 5th April 1841, after a short illness of 3 days, William Henry, the beloved Son of Mr. H. Van Ingen, aged 7 years and 26 days, deeply lamented by his afflicted Parents and a large circle of Brothers, Sisters and friends.

On Sunday the 11th April, at the Residency of Mr. Joseph Burghall, Mr. John Francis Pinard, aged 47 years, much regretted by his relations and friends.

At Malacca, on Thursday the 25th February, after a few days illness, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Shedden, of the 8th Regt. Madras Native Infantry.

At Secunderabad, on the 31st March, Mary Jane, the Daughter of Captain T. McGoun, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

At Black Town, on the 9th April, Thomas William Reuben, the infant son of Mr. Reuben Twigg, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1841.

No. 37 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 27, dated 13th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon Ranclaud, Port and Marine Surgeon is allowed an extension of leave until the 30th Instant.

No. 38 of 1841.—The following Promotions are made, consequent on the retirement of Captain R. Moresby from the service.

Commander Robert Lloyd to be Supernumerary Captain; Commander Robert Lowe, to be Captain, vice Moresby retired; Lieutenant J. P. Porter, to be Commander, vice Lowe promoted; Midshipman C. H. Berthon, to be Lieutenant, vice Porter.—Date of commission, 1st April 1841.

No. 39 of 1841.—Lieutenant G. Robinson, Assistant Secretary Military Board, Indian Navy Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 26th instant, for the purpose of visiting the Mahableshwar Hills, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1841.

No. 40 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 26, dated 10th ultimo, Mr. F. Bone, Clerk of the Indian Navy, is allowed an extension of leave to the 30th instant.

No. 41 of 1841.—Mr. H. Dawson, Acting Master in the Indian Navy, is allowed to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, with leave of absence of sick certificate for one month.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1841.

No. 42 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon Hathorn, Officiating Port and Marine Surgeon, is allowed to proceed to Mahableshwar, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence, to the end of May proximo.

Assistant Surgeon Woosnam, is appointed to act as Port and Marine Surgeon, until further orders.

No. 43 of 1841.—Lieutenant Kempthorne, returned to his duty on board the "Buckinghamshire" with the permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.—Date of arrival, 16th April 1841.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bomby Castle, 12th March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
P. M MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 21st, Ship Donna Pascoa, J. Hullock, Master, from London 22d October. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Waterfield, Mrs Jacob, Mrs. Bainbridge, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Remington, Miss Behrin, Major Waterfield, Capt. Jacob, Lieut. Bainbridge, Lieut. Tate, Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. Travers, C. S. Messrs. Close, Halswell Scriven, Bourchier, Perie and Winfield Cadets, 140 Privates, 7 Women and 7 Children.

Do. 22d, The E. I. C. Cutter Nerbudda, Husson Coonjee Syrang, from Surat 20th Inst. *Passenger.*—Mr. R. Boyce.

Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Comg, from Kurrachie. *Passengers.* Major Smee 5th Regt N. I. Dr. Atkins, Mrs. Smee and Child, Mrs. Donnelly and Master Donnelly and 8 Servants.

SAILED.

April 20th, Brig Corsair, E. M. Fraser, Master to China.

Do Barque Col. Newal, A. Grant, Master to Coast and Calcutta *Passengers.*—J. Wells Esq. E. Whittington Esq., C. Luscombe Esq G Mellicoff and 6 Natives.

Do. 22d, Ship Carnatic, C. Cunnigham, Master, to Greenock.

Do. Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, G. Stewart Esq. Com. to Colombo. *Passengers.*—Miss Bird, M. Worms Esq.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Berenice.
BRIG.	Sesostris
SCHOONERS.	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Medusa.
Royal Tiger.	Zenobia.
Palinurus.	Auckland.
Tigris.	
Emily.	
CUTTER.	
Margaret.	
Nerbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Charles Grant.	Charles Dumergue.
Rossanna.	Wave.
Earl of Balcarras.	William Gillies.
Rothschild.	Bucephalus.
Sharples.	Martha Ringway.
Countess of London.	Buckinghamshire.
Donna Pascoa.	
COUNTRY.	
Cauderbux.	Dawlut Savoy.
Pittamber Savoy.	Mali k-ool-Bahr.
Caroline.	Curs etjee Cawasjee.
Essavie.	Shaw Allum.
Maria.	John.
Ruby.	Futhel Barry.
Fanny.	Brigand.
Hydroose.	Kusrovie.
Alexander Robertson	Dadaloy.
Ruparell.	Solomon Shaw.
Hamoody.	Memnon.
Caroline.	John William Dare.
Sophia.	Acasta.
Lady Grant.	Midas.
Rotier.	Juda Rahimon.
Drongan.	Lord Amherst.
Roopaulay.	Caledonia.
Cavalier.	Emily.
Yatch Prince Regent.	Amity.
	Adelaide
FRENCH.	
LaAdele.	
Brig LeDeux.	PORTUGUESE.
ARAB.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Harsingar.	Brig Novo Viagente.
Lodease.	
Hamoodshaw.	
Haze Kae bree	

CORRESPONDENCE.

RETIRING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—You will see by to-day's *Times* that, that sour old Uncle John of ours is croaking again about the Retiring Fund, and I should much like to ask him a few questions, but as Brother Sam and I are both afraid the old gentleman has become so crabbed at seeing his own *bright* hopes blasted, that we do not like running the chance of drawing down his ire on our heads, and I would therefore be much obliged if you would ask him for us the first time you catch him at the end of a good *long chinsura* which will give you the only chance of getting to his soft side. The questions are—

1st. Is there any reason (except envy) why Uncle John should try and put a hook in the noses of the Ducks (as old women at home do feathers to keep them out of the corn fields) to drag them along with him out of the straight path to quickened promotion and large emoluments?

2nd. Can Uncle John say that the proposed Bombay Retiring Fund will *not* hasten Promotion?

3rd. Does he think that the want of unanimity in the Madras Army which has ruined their Fund must affect the Bombay Army?

4th. And above all does he consider a duck to be such a blind bird that it cannot see on which side its bread is buttered? Or so foolish a one that if it can not get a whole loaf it will take no bread?

The fact is Mr. Editor, the Officers of the Madras Army looked for all the advantages from their Fund that were expected from it by its originator, through an unfortunate but perhaps natural mistake in his *mode* of calculating its benefits, and now that the bubble has burst and that they have found out their mistake (like spoiled children who refuse their bread unless it is buttered on *both* sides) they are determined not to see the advantages it really does hold out. Let us not be thus blinded, but let us examine minutely the calculations on which the Fund is based, the chances of quickening promotion, and the outlay required to do it, and until we find either the first incorrect in some *material* point, or that the second do not exist, or if they do that their advantages are counterbalanced by the last, let us not rashly give up what appears our last chance of establishing a Retiring Fund. The votes of the Army so far as they have been received are, I have been *most credibly* informed 180 in favor of the scheme and only 35 against it, let us therefore hope that the discontented outcry raised by Uncle John may not be joined in by any now in favor of the Fund, but rather that the cheering prospect of its quick establishment may show some who have voted against it to join in wishing it every prosperity with

Yours most obediently,
SAM'S YOUNGER BROTHER JIM.
Bottom of the Army List, April 22nd 1841.

THE BOMBAY TIMES & LORD KEANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I suppose the article in yesterday's *Times* is intended by the Editor as a sort of amende honorable for his wholesale abuses of Lord Keane. 'Tis very much the same as kicking a man and then begging his pardon, and saying "I had *overlooked* that, you did not deserve it."

The accusatory article was keenly seized hold of, it is but fair to ask how in so important a case the Editor came to *overlook* the explanatory?

With a great deal of naivetè he confesses that his renewed slander of Lord Keane arose from the "outrageous attack on the Indian Press by speakers of all parties in Parliament." What had Lord Keane to do with that? Thus because a seven feet giant abuses me, and I am afraid to measure my strength against his, I turn to my little neighbour five feet nothing, & vent my rage and spleen on him, and kick away at him unmercifully.

The Editor forgets that his scurrility goes some way towards fortifying the speakers in Parliament regarding the Indian Press.

Would he dare on the strength of a cowardly anonymous letter charge a member of this community with murder? Common prudence would dictate a little more circumspection.

What then has become of this famous charge upon which so much eloquence has been wasted by the Agra *Ukhbar* and his sincere admirer the Bombay *Times*?

Why, demolished by a simple anonymous account of the reality, and the Editor's ashamed of themselves, have shrunk back and been too glad to take the opportunity of backing out of the affair.

The Editor of the *Times* had the opportunity if he wished to know the truth. There are at this moment in Bombay more than a dozen of Officers who were present on the occasion. From them he would have heard, that twice were the marauders charged by the cavalry pickets, but to no purpose.

If the Editor wishes to know what the "customs of war in like cases" are among civilized nations, let him refer to the twenty years wars in Europe, where he will find instances of shooting and hanging for similar offences enough to enable him to fill up the columns of his Paper for a twelve month to come with the outpourings of his honest indignation.

The business is now over he says, but the public I think should take some steps to mark their sense of his unflinching advocacy of the cause of humanity.

As Testimonials are a good deal in fashion just now, the Society should be called upon immediately to suscribe to a "*Times* Editor."

TESTIMONIAL.

P. S. I have omitted to notice the ad captandum soft sawder to the Bengalees in the article in question. The Agra *Ukhbar* is not so polite when it has occasion to allude to the Bombay Troops.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a party, knowing something of the eulogised, though unhonored with any acquaintance of, or with, the eulogisers, I have been not a little amused of late, at the display of unprovoked *good* taste, and polite bearing, which has been evinced in the two articles signed "Observer" and "Another Merchant," and which have graced (?) the columns of the "*Bombay Times*."—When the Eagle soars, the Crows must chatter.

Your's,
NO MERCHANT.

April 21, 1841.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 23, 1841.

ARRIVED April 21, Ship *Donna Pascoa*, J. Hullock, Master, from London 22nd October—Passengers: Mesdames Waterfield, Jacob, Bainbridge, Campbell; Misses Remington and Behrin; Major Waterfield, Captain Jacob, Lieutenants Bainbridge and Tate, Dr. Campbell, Revd. Mr. Allen; Messrs. Harkness, Travers, Halswell, Bourchier, Scriven, Perie, Close and Winfield, Cadets—140 Privates, 7 Women, 7 Children; Dr. 22, Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Lieut. Hewitt, Commanding from Kurratchee 19th April—Passengers: Major Smee, Commander Carless, Captain Donelly, Captain Wardell, Dr. Atkins, Mrs. Smee and Child, Mrs. Donelly and Master Donelly, and 8 Servants.

WE attended the Public Meeting held at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon with the intention of taking Notes of the Proceedings, and accordingly we wrote down the Speeches of the Sheriff and the Hon'ble Mr. Crawford, as nearly as we could collect them, but observing that the Native Gentlemen read their speeches from Manustript, we did not of course attempt to report, but at the end of the proceedings applied to the Chairman and the Secretary Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esqr. for permission to copy the speeches and address, but this was refused on the ground that the address must first be submitted to the eminent Individual to whom it was voted. As a garbled report would be of little use we have refrained from giving any, having no doubt that the *Times* and *Courier* of Saturday next will contain copies of the official Papers which we will extract and afterwards add the specches as reported by us. We will only remark that a Service of Plate value £1500—a Bust and Scholarships to be called after Sir James were unanimously voted by a very large assembly of both Europeans and Natives. The Chairman and Mr. Anderson Jr. of the Civil Service made excellent speeches and that of the latter elicited very deserved applause. As soon as we are favoured with the Official Papers our report shall appear in full, until then we must crave the indulgence of the Public, as well as for a brief share of Editorial matter, as we had reserved a large space for the proceedings of the Meeting which kept us back until a late hour.

WITH reference to the Public Meeting held yesterday afternoon, we are *authorized* to state that His Excellency the Governor will receive the Members of the Committee appointed to present the Address agreed to thereat and all such other Gentlemen as may desire to accompany them, on Saturday next at Eleven o'Clock A. M, at Malabar Point.

WE are glad to see "SAM'S YOUNGER BROTHER JIM" in the field to answer "UNCLE JOHN" from Madras. It is a good joke, because the Mulls have made a mistake in their calculations and find themselves disappointed, that they should try and prevent their Duck neighbours from profiting be their errors. The Bombay Retiring Fund has been more moderate in its views than the Madras, no magnificent prospects have been held out but a moderate and rational prospect of giving an acceleration of promotion by the annual purchase of the senior Lieut. Colonels on the List. We have no doubt if Captain Mackenzie's Fund is not founded on sound principles, that the gallant Captain will be one of the first to see his errors and retrace his steps, and we hope the Madras Army will still support him as a public spirited man who stands up for the general good. There seems to be a fatality attending all attempts to form a Retiring Fund in any of the three Presidencies. Curnin's died a natural death, and yet it was said to have been feasible, but it fell to the ground through cavilling without a trial. Colonel Moore of the Bombay Army also if we recollect right set a proposition of the kind afloat, but that also was abandoned, we know not why. Now here is another proposition which as far as we can judge must work well, and we would once more conjure the Officers of the Bombay Army, if they are anxious for their own welfare to consider the matter fully before they allow themselves to be biassed by such writers as UNCLE JOHN. Give the Fund a fair trial and if after a year's subscription it does not answer the expectations formed of it, then let it be abandoned. If even one or two senior Lieut. Colonels accept of the bonus it will be no slight gain and we are told that as many as 12 are ready to take it when it comes to their turn. Even with a Retiring Fund the prospects of Promotion are distant and dismal enough, then what must they be without it. Junior Officers should recollect that the principle of "a short life and a merry one" does not always prevail and that they may live to find themselves old in the Service, poor and unprovided for, and such a contingency is more than probable. Here then is an assurance of competence and retirement within a moderate term, and shall such a Boon be lost for the sake of a paltry monthly subscription. Finally we shall from time to time agitate the question and we would call on the interested supporters of the measure to come forward and no doubt they will be able to demonstrate the advantages of a *Retiring* Fund with much more ability and effect than we can do, albeit zealous for the cause we are pleading.

WE have received Calcutta Papers of the 12th and Madras of the 14th of April, the former are particularly barren of interest, while from the latter we have extracted some items of interest. It would appear by the *Madras United Service Gazette*, that Captain Mackenzie's Retiring Fund is not only not likely to be abandoned but that 745 officers have given in their adherence and only 59 oppose it. From the series of letters published by a writer named "UNCLE JOHN" who seems to be agitating against the Fund both in Madras and Bombay, one would have thought the fund was about to die a natural death, while we find that facts prove it to be vigorous and flourishing, and as we wish particularly to draw the attention of our Military Friends thereto we have placed the extract given in the *Madras U. S. Gazette* in our Editorial—at once.

THE INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.—If any proof were wanting to establish the fact that the proposed Retiring Fund has found favor, and still continues increasing in favor with the great majority of those for whose benefit it was projected, we need but direct attention to the concluding paragraph of the subjoined circular from the Retiring Fund committee; a circular which has been put forth with a view to remove certain misapprehensions which appear to have existed as to the meaning of Regulation 22 of the Rules of the Institution:—

"To the Regimental Committee of the Infantry Retiring Fund, Regiment N. I.

DEAR SIRS,

The Directors of the Infantry Retiring Fund conceiving that some misapprehension exists as to the meaning and intent of Regulation 22 of the Rules of the Institution, inserted in the Margin, deem it advisable to offer explanation, which they trust will remove all doubt and secure the steady co-operation of every individual who has already subscribed, and on the good faith of whose pledges the Fund has not only been established, but now in active operation, as well as induce others to subscribe who may have been deterred so doing from the supposition that the

"No Officer having once intimated his intention of subscribing to the Fund shall on any pretence whatever be permitted to withdraw."

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Rule alluded to renders it binding on those once giving their assent, to continue their support under all circumstances.

The Directors would observe that it is by no means a coerceive rul, being dependent on the opinions of the Majority of the Subscribers; and if at any time the number of Subscribers should fall below what is required for the proper support of the Institution, which from present auspices cannot be contemplated, or if the working of the Fund should fail to give acceleration to promotion in a remunerating degree, a result still less to be feared—it would be their duty, as it undoubtedly would be their interest, to propose under Rule 18, a temporary or total suspension of Subscriptions, or in fact an abolition of the Fund. And it is equally competent to individuals at any stage to suggest through their Regimental committees, such Rules or modifications of Rules as may appear to them calculated to secure their object.

It will be satisfactory to Subscribers to learn that since the date of last circular, 55 votes have been received, 46* of which have been in favor of the Fund, and only 9† against:—making a total of 745 Supporters and 59 Dissentients.

W. Watkins, Lieutenant Colonel.
B. R. Hitchins, Lieut. Colonel.
G. Greig Mackenzie, Captain,
J. J. Losh Captain.
Edward Snow, Brevet Captain.

* Lieut. Colonels	1	† Major	1
Majors	5	Captain	1
Captains	9	Lieutenants	4
Lieutenants	21	Ensigns	3
Ensigns	10		9
	46		

Madras, 7th April 1841.

[*United Service Gazette, April* 13.

Now after this plain statement we are quite at a loss to conceive what "Uncle John" would be at. Is he one of those unhappy mortals who cannot perceive any merit in what originates not with themselves. The minority of 59 may however do much harm by their writings, and we would caution our Mull friends to swallow all their cavils '*cum grano salis.*' There are some men to whom Diva Fortuna having been unpropitious take a one sided and jaundiced view of any measure for the public good when its operation does not immediately benefit themselves—and would rather selfishly grasp at purchasing out a Field Officer of their own Regiments once in 15 years to joining in a measure for the public good, to such men what can be said? Why let them write and cavil away they cannot destroy the immense majority against them which proves that the measure must be good in principle. The proverb of "following a multitude to do evil" is sometimes migatily fallaciously applied. The multitude in their appreciation of any public measure are seldom wrong notwithstanding what "Uncle John" and his friends may say.

We Observe with great pleasure the Madras University has been opened by Lord Elphinstone with great pomp and hail the institution of this Temple of Knowledge which is alike calculated to increase and diffuse knowledge among the whole community European and Native. The great progress that education is making in India is really astonishing, already are its fruits ripening and no one can tell what another native generation may arrive at through an acquaintance with the Arts, Literature and Science of Europe. In Bombay we have a splendid instance of what talent and industry will effect in the son of the Master Builder Cursetjee Ardarseer Esq. who from his knowledge of Engineering particularly as applied to the propelling of Vessels, has received a most valuable and responsible appointment as we noticed in our last paper. Such instances of patronage well applied are most judicious in the Home Government and we fervently hope that the continued facilities for acquiring knowledge which are daily being afforded to the native community will be properly appreciated, and that the rising generation will be conversant with sciences which as the Persians say "their fathers never heard of even in a dream."

The *Times* of Wednesday last contains a letter signed "A Jolly Sub," from which it appears that the Political Agent Mr. Ross Bell has a tail of Five Hundred Camels to carry his personal Baggage, and with the greatest difficulty One Camel can be procured for either Government or the Service of an Officer!!! This is moderation with vengeance, only imagine five hundred Camels! What a Train! Who would not be a Political Agent after this? Surely the Government of India cannot be aware of such lavish expenditure,—well may the public resources be crippled and the Government driven to a new Loan.—To go on at this rate, we shall shortly have eight and ten per Cent Company Paper, and for what? Every thing of late regarding Scinde has been mere empty sound—mere boastful puffing, postponement of all that was most needful, and indirectly pressing forward contrary as the latest measure to rule a newly conquered country.—The exact same folly is being committed as in China, and we may, we think, very naturally draw the inference, that should our Troops eventually move on to Herat, the same line of conduct will be pursued there.—Has any one step been yet completed towards rendering Scinde, Affghanistan or Beloochistan, marts for the produce of England? Had our Commercial intercourse with these countries increased?—Is it likely, under the present system of policy, it ever will?—Are not the finances of the Government at so low an ebb, that there is scarce a rupee in the Exchequer, and yet in the face of all this, we hear that 500 Camels are scarce sufficient to carry the baggage of our mighty political? We can conceive the Political Agent spurning at this exposé and if admitting the fact of an extravagant establishment yet still expatiating on the tracts of new acquired land, the beneficial walks of his political services, the sacrifices he has made, the good he has effected, and the confidence he enjoys for having performed his duties so well,—but we do not imagine for a moment that the train of Baggage will be lessened or the public expence thought of—We have merely remarked and entered the item in our columns to give our readers, a slight notion of how the Bengal Politicals spend money in Scinde, and to give an idea of how the coin is laid out.

CALCUTTA.

Hurkaru, April 12

The following is an extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated 18th March last:—

"The French official leaves this to day for Calcutta. He is said to be the bearer of a letter to the Governor of Bourbon or King of France, from his Burmese Majesty. It seems he had daily audience or interviews with His Majesty. Not having availed himself of an order to ship rise to supply Bourbon and the new and intended African Empire while war was threatened with our rising country, his visit hither may be inter to be political.

No symptom of receiving a British Resident at Court has yet been exhibited by his Majesty—what turn affairs may take after the Court knows of Peace with China, remains to be seen. The Palace is rising as if by magic; but there is yet no preparation for rebuilding the destroyed stockade Mr. Crisp was every unceremoniously handled by the Governor of a little village, on his return from looking after some timber. He was seized by the hair lashed by the elbows and afterwards kept a prisoner at large for three days, merely to extort money on a ridiculous pretence—the cockswain of his cook-boat having, in firing small shot at a bird accidently hit a villager on the elbow. The Governor of Rangoon (after the news of Peace with China seems desireous to cause the *amende honorable* to be done to Mr. Crisp."

Englishman, April 12.

As a little pleasant talk upon theatricals will be rather soothing to the reader's mind, after its having been wound up upon such high and grave themes as China politics, Elliot follyties, courts of record, military law, legal contempts, four and five per cent. paper, commissariat provisions, medical rank, and the like dissertations—enough to scare 'heart easing mirth' from even the pages of our Grandmother for ever—we shall touch a little on a topic which is again engaging the attention of certain morning and evening contemporaries, as a relaxation from their great exertions in the two or three rounds they have had (with the gloves on) concerning Tiankoo Mahommed Saad. The other day the *Hurkaru*, with much justice and not a little nerve, gave the *Courier* a twitch on the circumstance of the latter's having shown symptoms of relenting in favor of dramatic interests, and said he trusted the *Courier* would take places for Wednesday next. How this came to pass was, that our Grandmother had recently advertised Mrs. Dhermainville's programme, and given that lady's opening address in the evening pages—events which *Hurk* naturally looked upon as calculated and intended to encourage the *stage* drama as existing at the Town Hall. To this little fillip, scarce hard enough to have killed a musquito had it been preying on her damask cheek, our Grandmother—who has lately been qualifying, with success, for becoming a disciple of Ignatius Loyola—replies as follows:—'The *Hurkaru* asks us why we inserted the extracts from D. L. R.'s drama and Mrs. Dhermainville's address, since we object to theatrical entertainments. Our answer is clear; we never quarrelled with dramatic literature.'—The clearness of this answer *we* dont clearly perceive, for though we fully admit that D. L. R.'s drama.* or any other man's drama, comes under the head of dramatic *literature*, we cannot for the life us make out how Mrs. Dhermainville's 'little address' can be brought within that hallowed circle, or how it can be looked upon as anything but part and parcel of the mere *stage* business to which our Grandmother conscientiously and forcibly objects. Opening addresses in theatres are expressly to encourage the *stage*—to give eclat to the speculation—and to allure people to attend the performances—and the wretched Editor who gives to such compositions the weight of his patronage assuredly helps to promote the play-going propensity of the public. 'But however,'—the *Hurkaru* further accused the *Courier* of inconsistency in supporting the *turf*, while crying down the *stage*; and in self-vindication our Grandmother boldly owns to being a bit of a jockey (the old girl!) and declares that she has known nothing but good arise from horse racing, since the time of the Olympic games, which she very well remembers, in the days of Job Charnock, when the course was on the site of Barrackpore park. Nothing, she says, has so much improved the race of the horse as horse racing; and in this country, where black legs are indigenous, she holds that the pursuit should be particularly encouraged—especially as there is the Auckland cup. 'Racing therefore,' she says, 'is productive of great national benefit,' and she deems it even lawful to risk a 'pair of kids' now and then upon the event; 'but the theatre produces nothing save *unmitigated evil*,'—a portion of which, in the shape of Mrs. D.'s address, the *Courier*, not only took pains to disseminate among its numerous and moral circle of subscribers, but but actually gave an *editoria* notice when the play itself had to be postponed! But not only the *Hurkaru* (et *tu*. Brute!) come it over our Grandmother, but the *Commercial Advertiser* charged her with having inserted the Dhermainville programme; and to this she pleads so as to own the soft impeachment, but says 'it was paid for as an advertisement,' and that on the same terms she is prepared to insert the announcement of 'Flibbertigibbet No. 4.' Oh! the mercenary old wretch! Only *tip* her handsomely, and under the guise of an advertisement she will disseminate bills *of* the play for no other purpose than to entice the public, of whom she is custos Morum, to flock to the play, which produces nothing but *unmitigated evil*—always excepting the price of the advertisement, which, as times go with the *Courier*, is an unmitigated good. Well might Titus exclaim that the smell of money was pleasant, no matter where the money came from; since a mere sniff of poor Mrs. Dhermainville's 'four annas per line' seduced our grandmother into the path of immorality, and caused her to do that which *but* for the 'odor lucri' her virtue would have resisted. I will not go to your wicked doings myself, says she, but come down handsomely and I will do all I can to get other people to go,—

'Although they must be damn'd for it, no doubt;' and to our humble thinking this is but questionable practice.—however the Bishop shall decide. Of the two courses we apprehended the least evil would be to go to the play, and to decline the advertisement *at any price*: for by that the old lady would but endanger and contaminate *herself*, whereas she is now an accessory to the demoralization of the Calcutta public. We beg her to ponder upon this view of the case, and meanwhile we pass on to the consideration of her further reply to *Hurk* who, by implication, thought it old that our grandmother should have put in the Town Hall stage address, though she never condescended to notice the new Sans Souci one. To this inferential charge of gross partiality, the reply is first-rate:—'The address at the opening of the *Sans Souci* was accidentally omitted,—for we consider it a superior composition.' First of all, omitted six weeks ago *by accident*, and the accident never yet repaired, though the address came under the old lady's accidental nose in all the other papers, where by accident it was inserted! That's not so bad;—but, oh! the sly old jade, to come with her soft sawder, and thus disable the *Hurkaru* from saying another word against her. 'A *superior* composition!' Has our morning friend more than Roman virtue, that he can stir our grandmother up with his *long* poll after that? Ah, Sam Slick! Sam Slick!—aide your diminished head, for what is the softness of *your* sawder to the emolliency of this. The main beauty of the thing is that *Hurk* sees well enough that he is being regularly cajoled by the artful dodger, for he knows full well that there was no accident in the case, and he also knows that there never yet has been nor will be such a thing as a 'superior composition' in the shape of a theatre-opening address, or a prologue to a play, They are not things to which even good poets can apply good poetry, and Garrick who was no poet whatsumdever wrote better ones than Dryden, or Pope, or Goldsmith, and wrote but middling things after all. But the *Hurkaru's* mouth is shut as throughly as if an enemy had clapped a pitch plaster over the orifice, and the old lady is chuckling, like Kishen over Elliot, to thing of how she has tricked him. What cares she now about having proved too much in (as she of course thinks) proving that theatricals produce *nothing* but *unmitigated evil*. Placed as she is in a position which compels her to support theatricals at Government House, but to abuse them at the Sans Souci; and being left to demonstrate how that which brings forth nought but unmitigated evil at the latter place, can be practiced at the former without producing any evil whatsoever;—even thus awkwardly placed, what need she care now that she has come over the stern and theatric *Hurk* with the 'superior composition?' She snaps her middle fingers and thumbs at the *Commercial Advertiser*—abuses the Sans Souci—takes the cash for advertising the 'Town Hall'—spontaneously upholds the "Government House"—and is Vicar of *Bray*, in every sense of the byword.

* We speak of 'D. L. R.'s drama' as we have no desire to disturb our grandmother's solemn conviction that the *review* of it she has innocently republished, and which was the dullest of jokes, was not one of the *Hurkaru's* 'traps,' set specially to catch the *courier*, whose Editor's legal lore might have taught him that the story about the money bag is an old forensic legend of the time of——'Edward the Third,' or William the Third, or George the Third, or some other time.—P. J. This note, as well as the article itself, was written on Saturday morning; which information we think it fitting to give, as we now see that the *Eastern Star* of Saturday has exposed, with very just comments the abortive hoax.

SINGAPORE.

Hurkaru, March 8.

The following are very interesting extracts from letters dated Singapore, March 19th:

"*Singapore 19th March*, 1841.—On the 19th instant the *Marmaid*, *John Adams* and *David Malcolm* arrived here from Chusan, that Island having been given up to the Chinese on the 25th ultimo; these ships have the Bengal Volunteers on board on their way to Calcutta, Capt. Elliot having in his wisdom, ordered their return when he was fluttering himself Keshen was behaving honestly—the other transports with the European troops on board fortunately went to Hong Kong where they will be required. Whether the Volunteers are to go on or return to Macao is not yet decided.

China goods generally have risen very considerably in price and junk, teas are up from Sp. Drs. 6½ and 7 to Sp. Drs. 8½ and 9. Some of the junks took alarm and relanded their export cargoes, they seem to have got over that now and are busy loading to sail with the first of the S. W. Monsoon.

An American gentleman lately from Canton tells us that that city is doomed to the flames. If we spare it, he says there are 200,000 Chinese starving in its neighbourhood from want of employment, and that they are just a ready to sack the place as our sailors are. We have reason to believe all the valuable property would be removed from it immediately on the news of the Bogue being captured reached it.

Opium here is at Sp. Drs. 363 for new Patan, old Patna 340—new Benares Sp. Drs. 335 prices are kept down by the Jews forcing sales. The "Amelia" sailed for China this morning, and the "Cowasjee" goes on to-morrow.

Exchange on London 4-7d bills now plentiful. On Calcutta, 219 to 220 bills scarce.

Pepper Sp. Drs. 5¼. to 5⅝ Tin Sp. Drs. 17. Siam Sugar 1st sort Sp. Drs. 6 40. Java Sp. Drs. 5 to 6. Cassia Sp. Drs. 12, China Camphor Sp. Drs. 35½."

Another letter of the same date affords the following:

Singapore, 19th March 1841.—The transports from Chusan with Troops for your Port, are waiting here for news from China to decide whether to go on or to go back.

Our market of Opium shows a little more activity, although prices are at present about the same. Patna 370, Benares 335; however as the stock is *very small* and imports very limited, we are confident the drug will rise in price.

In Straits Produce no alteration—Tin 17 Sp. Drs. Pepper 5¼ to 5⅝.—*Calcutta Courier, April* 1.

MADRAS.

United Service Gazette, April 13.

Civil Service Rumours.—We are informed that Mr. Bell, of the civil service proposes leaving the Presidency shortly, to take up his appointment at Tellicherry, in consequence of the approaching return to India of Mr. Edward Elliott, be this as it may Mr. Bell deserves well of the Presidency community, as a just, active, and excellent Superintendent of Police; the duties of which situation he has fulfilled, in a manner satisfactory, we believe, to the great majority of those resident at Madras.

Military Intelligence.—We learn from Secunderabad that Surgeon Stokes, 1st M. E. R., has proceeded on sick certificate to the coast; consequent on his departure, Assistant Surgeon Taplin 3d L. I. has been placed in charge of the European Regiment, and Assistant Surgeon Macdonald 1st L. c. appointed to the 3d Light Infantry. A party of above 100 Recruits under Captain Weir joined the 1st M. E. R. on the 8th Instant. The novel practice of placing recruits on guard as supernumeraries, for the purpose of instructing them in their guard duties, has been lately introduced into this Regiment under the authority of the Brigadier commanding. We are sorry to learn that a few cases of cholera have recently occurred amongst the European Artillery at Secunderabad: happily however the disease manifested itself in an unusually mild form and all the sufferers recovered. From Kamptee we hear that capt. Gordon A. Q. M. General had arrived and assumed charge of his Department, as had Superintending Surgeon White, and Dr. Williams who had been officiating was to leave the Station shortly. A party of recruits for H. M. 39th Foot had joined Regimental Head Quarters from Bombay and we are happy to learn that the arrangements made at that Presidency for these men were very superior to those whereon we so severely commented in the case of a former Detachment some months ago. A party of Invalids and convicts had been dispatched from Kamptee to Madras under charge of a Sergent of H. M. 39th Foot. Assistant Surgeon Fuller was about to proceed to Bombay in anticipation of leave from Army Head Quarters, and Assistant Surgeon Hadwyn was appointed to the Medical charge of of the Horse Artillery from the date of that Gentleman's departure. We are sorry to find that the Troops at Kamptee are beginning to suffer from fever and dysentery. From Belgaum we learn that Lieutenant Wilson's detachment of the Nepanee Prisoners to the civil authorities at that station. Lieutenant Munbee of the Bombay Establishment, Acting Executive Engineer at Belgaum has been ordered off to Scinde on field Service. Captain Burgoyne's company of Artillery was in high spirits at a detachment order, warning the men to hold themselves in readiness for a sharp move to the seat of War, and all were anxiously on the look out for the expected express calling for their services from Bombay, meanwhile the necessary preparations were making for their move. Lieutenant Mawdsley H. A. has been ordered from Sholapore to join captain Burgoyne's company, to complete it for field service. It was strongly rumoured at Belgaum that the left. Wing of the King's Own, and the 18th and 26th Regiments with a corps from Trichinopoly and one from the Northern Division would be ordered to Scinde immediately, and some of the Bombay Staff in the Dooab, expect orders for the same destination.

The Madras University.—The opening of the Madras University to-morrow is to be a grand *Spectacle*; two companies of the 41st having been ordered in attendance as a "Guard of Honor" as also the Garrison Band, and all Officers who may wish to be present being directed to appear in full dress.

The Nepanee Affair.—We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the following order issued from Artillery Head Quarters, relative to the gallantry displayed by our Troops before Nepanee, a subject whereon the Madras Government have not expended any unnecessary praise:—

"*Artillery Head Quarters, St. Thomas' Mount, 29th March* 1841.

A. O. No. 616.

"I. The Brigadier Commandant Artillery has great pleasure in recording in Artillery Orders the honorable mention which has been made in G. O. C. C. 19th March 1841, of the conduct of the two Officers of the Regiment who served in the force employed under Major Vivian in the late successful attack made on the Fort of Nepanee in the Southern Mahratta Country, in one Captain George Hall of the Horse Brigrade of Artillery, in the capacity of Staff Officer to the Detachment, and the other, Captain Frederick Burgoyne of the 1st Battalion, in that of Officer Commanding the Artillery with the said force, also the Detachment of the 1st Battalion of Artillery that served under the last named Officer—Captain Burgoyne.

II. The Brigadier Commanding in tendering his best thinks of the Officers Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File, European and Native, referred to for their excellent conduct on this occasion, deems it to be his duty, to state it as his opinion, after a careful perusal of all the official documents, which have been submitted to him, that under Providence, the speedy and eminently successful result of the able plan of operations made, and practical professional knowledge displayed by Captain Burgoyne and those under his immediate command in placing in position the Ordnance used and in working the same during the Bombardment, inasmuch as when the insurgent Arabs were forced to take refuge in the Fort, where they considered themselves in perfect security, they were soon convinced by the effects of the accurate Artillery practice carried on against them, that their fancied impregnable fastness was, when so efficiently attacked, untenable, and that any protracted resistance on their part would prove to them in its consequences as fruitless, nay more fatal, than their having ventured to face Major Viviane Troops in the open field would have done, and thus becoming panic struck they were glad to surrender at discretion."

In connexion with the subject of the taking of Nepanee, we may mention that Captain Burgoyne, Commanding the Artillery at Belgaum, has conveyed the expression of his displeasure to the two senior Serjeants, concerned with a portion of their Company, in presenting a complimentary address, together with a present of some of the Native Arms taken at Nepanee, to a Warrant Officer of the Bombay Establishment, and which was brought to notice by the appearance of such address and its reply in the *Hearld*. This is perfectly correct and judicious on the part of Captain Burgoyne, and nothing more than we anticipated, as the act of the Artillerymen in complimenting their Superior on the above occasion, was so completely in contravention of Regulation, that we are surprised that the parties concerned, should have laid themselves open to a reprimand on the subject! If however the Orders of Government should have escaped the Non-Commissioned and Privates, how much more blameable was the Warrant Officer! We say this, as judging the respectable individual concerned, according to Military strictness, though truly we cannot but look upon his sin, as one that the natural vanity of "man" would have led many to the commission of!

MOFUSSIL CHIT CHAT.

Quilon, *4th April*.—"The Bark *Sarah*, captain Walker bound for Cannanore, Vingorla and and Bombay, anchored in these roads last evening having been just a month from Madras and utterly destitute latterly of provisions and water. There were seven Officers on board the vessel, who landed immediately, and were right glad to enjoy a hearty dinner at the Master Attendant's Quarters. The *Sarah*, it was expected, would proceed on her voyage by the evening of the 5th Instant,

Secunderabad, *8th April*.—"We had a most awful storm of wind here on the evening of the 3d; it lasted but a few minutes and the dust was indeed quite suffocating, but a heavy down pour of rain almost immediately relieved us and the Atmosphere is now much less oppressive than previously. Money is very scarce here at present and Bills on the Presidency will only produce 12 per cent. Every article of food for man and beast is also ruinously dear. I am happy to say that the abominable old Guard Room at the Arsenal is about to be done away and the space on which it stands is now being thrown into the Arsenal Square."

Belgaum, *3d April*.—"Mr. Shaw our Collector and Political Agent returned here a few days ago from his rural duties, but has again started for Saddah. Lieutenants Corsar 3d Cavalry, Tulloch 52d, Rich 47th, and Oakes 7th N. I. appeared here yesterday before an Examination Committee, the result is not yet known, but whisper gives it as favorable to the parties: two of the culprits Messieurs Corsar and Tulloch have started on a visit to Goa, to while away the time until a reply shall be received from Head Quarters. Mr. Stovel the Dentist is here at present and it is said that he proposes settling in the Southern Mahrattah country. The Review of the 26th concluded yesterday when the performances of that fine Corps were pronounced every thing that the General could desire."

Coorg, *5th April*.—"The weather for some days past has worn a threatening aspect, on the 3d Instant one and half-inch of rain fell as shown by the Pluviometer accompanied by long rolling peals of thunder and on the 4th about ½ inch more. On the afternoon of the same day there was a very heavy shower of hail, some of the hailstones were the size of a Fuzil bullet. The Detachment Artillery at this Station has been filled up. Out of 21 Non-Commissioned Rank and File, six had been sent away in less than twelve months for the benefit of their health to Bangalore. The former Detachment of the same strength lost one man by death and seven were sent sick to Bangalore. These facts prove how congenial the climate of Coorg is to the European constitution. There is a very elegant Pagoda Front building outside of the inner gate of the Fort over the Idol Soobrow Mooney, that was placed in a niche in the outer face of the rampart wall; when finished it will have a pleasing effect to strangers visiting the Fort, particularly to those of the Hindoo persuasion. Captain Moore 5th cavalry arrived here with his lady on the 3d Instant from Bombay on route to Bellary. Lieutenants Allan and Wicks of the Infantry arrived from cannanore on the 3d on route to Bangalore. Since writing the above I have heard that captain Sheriff of the Artillery is expected here to-morrow on his way to Bombay to embark for Europe."

Spectator, April 14.

The Ship *Harrison*, captain Cowley left for Singapore on Monday, with the remainder of the 39th Regiment N. I. The following is a list of Passengers.

Two Misses Taylor, Mrs. Eades and 2 children, Mrs. Dotward, Mrs. Francke, Lieutenant colonel Taylor, captain and acting Qr. Mr. F. Eades, Lieut. and Adjt. Beavan, Lieutenants Dobbie, and Garrard, Ensign Frye, Assistant Surgeon Droward, 2 European Non-commissioned Officers, 6 Native commissioned Officers, 1 Assistant Apothecary, 359 Rank and File of 39th Regiment N. I., 54 Public and 44 private followers.

The Barque *Amelia*, captain Hodson, sailed for the Northern Ports on Sunday, with the following Passengers.

Mesdames Smith, Macdougal and Hodson, captain Macdougal Lieut. Brooks, T. J. Knox, Esq. children, Master Geo. Hofland, Misses C. and F. Hodson.

The Barque *Isadora*, captain Sergeant, arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mrs. Pears, Mrs. Blundell, Mrs. Sergeant and 3 children, captain Pears, Engineers; Mr. Elton.

The opening of the Madras University took place this morning at the college Hall, and presented a most interesting scene, His Lordship the Governor presided in the chair, and there were present His Highness the Nabob, the Members of council, Major General Sir Robert Dick, Mr. Norton, President of the Institution, and the Principal Members of Society at the Presidency both European and Native, the numerous attendance of the latter testifying the interests taken by them in an undertaking so well calculated to promote their interests, and to raise their whole community in the intellectual scale. A brief view of the nature and advantages of the institution and the circumstances of its foundation was read in English, in Hindoostanee and Tamil, after which, the meeting was addressed by his Lordship the Governor and by Mr. Norton. The present brief notice of the proceedings is all that time allows, but in our next issue we shall give a more lengthened notice, together with the addresses delivered on the occasion.

A private letter from Moulmein dated 18th March gives us a few items of news from that place. All appears to be quiet, although the late capture of the three Officers of the 31st L. I. by the Burmese, has caused a good deal of unpleasant feeling and dissatisfaction at the course pursued by our authorities, who are supposed to be so fettered by the Bengal Government that they are unable properly to resent the affronts offered to British Subjects. In our next issue we shall give further details. Captain Tremenheere the newly appointed Engineer Officer from Bengal had joined. The Steamer building at Moulmein was to be lauched in a fortnight.

We observe by the cape of Good Hope Shipping list that the *Ida*, captain Passmore, from this Port 12th December, arrived there on the 26th January, and would immediately sail for London. The death of Mrs. Boalth, a passenger by this vessel is mentioned. A curious circumstance is recorded of the *Reliance* on her voyage from Madras to the cape—on the 10th of January a meteoric body suddenly struck the main mast, and considerably injured the mast head, but without

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

further damage to the vessel or injury to any one on board. The force of the meteor is considered to have been equal to that of a 32 pound shot. Lieutenant Watt and captain Hopper 57th N. I. died on board the *Reliance* early in January.

369 merchant vessels, exclusive of coasters and whalers had touched at Table Bay during the year 1840, of which 342 were English. The total number of foreign vessels touching at Bay, Simon's Bay and Algoa Bay during the year was 525, besides 103 coasters.

A correspondent calls attention to the circumstances of our troops having been very narrowly prevented from appearing before the strong Fort of Nepanee, unprovided with mortars—a blunder which would certainly have caused much needless delay and loss of life, and which was only prevented by Mr. Shaw the Political Agent riding back to Belgaum, and by his strenuous representations causing the mortars to be sent after the detachment. We fear this error is too much of a piece with many of our late military operations, in which gallantry has been far more conspicuous than prudence and military skill—an error which as it has caused many needless reverses and much unnecessary loss of life, cannot be too frequently commented upon or too unsparingly condemned. We have an adage at home that "fortune favours the brave, and this is true enough, but the brave must act with proper discretion notwithstanding, for if the means be not adapted to the end, it will only happen now and then that "luck" will come in to turn the scale, while in the remaining cases deplorable and needless failure will be the result. Our long continued successes in this country, crowned as they have been by the brilliant capture of Ghuzni, (rather by a fortunate concurrence of events than as the result of premeditated military skill,) must not be allowed to throw a delusive halo around our movements, which however favourable to the display of courage, can only tend to court reverses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS SPECTATOR

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The communication of "UNCLE JOHN" as published in the *Spectator* of 31st March and 3d April not having brought Captain Mackenzie to the point, I am constrained to take up the pen to expose a gross error in UNCLE JOHN'S statement of *line steps!* He mentions promoted 23d April 1824 and then says *since then* Messrs *Green!* Morgan and Cunningham have been promoted; and Major Hutchinson is 7th, thereby counting Major Green *twice over* instead of the real fact that Messrs *Morgan* &c. have been promoted, which would bring the calculation nearer Captain MacKenzie's than *Uncle John's guess* would to his. No Mr. Editor UNCLE JOHN'S grounds will only more and more test the accuracy of Captain MacKenzie, and the present voting raised in favor of *Regimental purchase* ALONE, comes to say the least, with a singularly bad grace from those who have always been AGAINST it, and only discover its benefits when unattainable, and when they can see Majors in their mind's eye putting the thumb on the nose with their fingers directed towards my Uncle exclaiming "*Catch him —— wish you may get me!!*" The Bombay Army are up and stirring, and surely a few dissappointed malcontents shall not spoil the good work with us! With regard to payments many Officers look for the list of Subscribers promissed in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and final instructions therein, before deducting their arrears of Subscriptions and from no other cause I believe, has *any* delay occurred.

Your's faithfully,
ANOTHER FUNDITE.

BANGALORE, *April* 4.

EAST INDIA ADVOCATE, APRIL 10.

THE EAST INDIA ADVOCATE.—Custom has constituted as an acknowledged requirement (in India at least) that the appearance of a new Journal should be accompanied by some explanation of its aim and object, together with the grounds of its ulterior promise, to merit the patronage it invokes; while, further, it is expected that its Editor should, in a measure, identify himself with the tenor of opinions with which he purposes to characterize, as well his own comments as his selections. Such concession being the result of established usage, we are unwilling to commit even so venial an error as the withholding such statement might perchance be deemed; and, accordingly, though sceptical in the belief that the prevalence of a custom indicates its perfectness, we nevertheless so far conform to the example of our contemporaries, as to follow in the beaten path on this occasion. We may briefly, but distinctly, state, therefore, that our endeavours will ever be in strict conformity with the cognomen we have assumed; that we shall always, however humbly, strive to co-operate with the "*British India Advocate*," recently established in England,—a specimen of whose aim and object we reprint in our second sheet—that we pledge ourselves to adopt, as a rule of conduct, an independence, recognizing neither fear, favor nor affection in its legitimate exercise; while it will be our endeavour (and we invite gratuitous aid also) to promote our range of usefulness by an unswerving impartiality. The objects towards which our attention will be mainly directed being measures, and not men, personality can expect no asylum in our pages, neither will flubdry meet an encouragement from us. We shall, whenever they may present themselves, point out and endeavour to check the abuses of constitutional power, either in operation or design; to suggest and promote to our utmost the practical amelioration of India and her subjects in general; and shall devote our best, though humble, aid to assist all and any well meant and consistent efforts to advance the public weal—let such come whence they may, or be directed towards any direct object it may happen. In offering these pledges of our future conduct, we are not unmindful of the task we have thus imposed on ourselves, nor are we reckless of the manner in which those pledges are to be redeemed; on the contrary, we entertain so lively a sense of the responsibility we are about to incur; that we request such as countenance our object and favour our aim, will as far as is consistent, convenient or agreeable, favour us with their extraneous assistance, particularly in cases and matters, which from their local nature may both excite and interest the feelings of our immediate Presidency. In such instances we especially invite communications from authentic sources of correct and indisputable information—upon the understanding that "many *indirectly* maintain the errors of a public Journalist by withholding this necessary information. Ex-officio he is bound to comment on matters of public interest, and too often is left to garbled report or mere impulse, to give that bias to feeling and opinion, which a full knowledge of facts ought to supply. What otherwise might exert an influence of the most beneficial order, thus of becomes a waste, chequered but by the fruits of error, prejudice and illfeeling; while in the breasts of many, an unworthy disgust and indifference grow engendered, towards that most powerful means of working good, exposing error, and declaring the right, —a free Press!"

Having thus gone through our sponsorial offerings on behalf of the "*East India Advocate*" we leave it to win its way in public estimation, upon the fair principle, that it prefers a claim to patronage and support no longer than it shall be found striving with honest effort towards the public good.

European Intelligence.

THE WHIG WALCHEREN.

THE time has gone by for arguing the merits of a war with China. Before war was begun was the time for canvassing the relative merits and demerits of the disputants; whether the wrongs complained of were sufficient to palliate war in the eyes of the moralist, or justify it in the eyes of the economist. But the war has begun;* and from what we know of the temper of our dear countrymen, there can be little doubt that they will go on with it. The question now for the patriot and philanthropist is, how can the war be brought to an end most speedily, and with the least amount of suffering?

It is pretty clear that the operations of the British forces in China have not hitherto been of a nature to promote this object. A comparatively small naval force has been dispersed over an immense line of coast. The chief town of a small island at some distance from the coast, surrounded by rocks and currents which impede navigation, has been taken possession of. The troops landed there are suffering severely from sickness. Meanwhile, the inhabitants continue to oppose what may almost be called a passive resistance. They do not fight our troops, but neither do the troops make any progress. Negotiations between the Chinese Government and the British commanding officer have been commenced, but of their nature and prospects nothing is known. The only thing certain is, that they are to be carried on with nearly the whole breadth of the Chinese empire between the negotiating parties. This was the position of affairs at the time of the last despatches from China. The autumn with its storms was approaching, and the only results of the first campaign will most probably be—nothing settled; great mortality among the British troops; and the Chinese Government confirmed in its belief that every thing is to be gained by delay.

The whole affair is calcutated to impress us with the conviction that our rulers have not profited by the experience of the last three or four years of the European war. Lords Melbourne and Palmerston, despite of the success with which Lord Willington and the Northern Powers turned Napoleon's tactics upon himself, still adhere to the peddling policy which they learned under the statesmen who frittered away the strength of Britain in descents upon La Vendée and Walcheren. They fancy little wars are cheap; unable to see that they do nothing but produce other little wars, the sum-total of the expenses of which exceed those of a war on a laage scale. Perhaps they imagine that little wars occasion less suffering; forgetting that chronic complaints occasion more misery than a brisk passing fever-fit. And, by way of a climax to these blunders, they have been induced to make their aggressions upon China on such a minikin scale, from the hope that the little report might attract little attention in this country; and that, while they were bombarding the Chinese, they might be able to say with a grave face they were at peace with all the world. Not contented with secret negotiations, Lord Palmerston wished to try his hand at a secret war.

All the expense incurred, all the suffering occasioned by our first campaign in China, will, in so far as results are looked for, count as nothing. The Walcheren of the East will be in its consequences the exact counterpart of the Walcheren of the West. What might have been done this year, will have to be done next, or (if Lord Melbourne continue in office) in all likelihood the year after.

The British operations on the coast of China have to a certain extent impeded the commerce of Canton and Fokien, and perhaps the very limited trade between China and Japan. The bulk of the national traffic, carried on along the great canal and the roads radiating from its extremities to various parts of the empire, has not for a moment been interrupted. The naval operations on their coast have scarcely been felt by the people or regarded by the Government. The British estimate of Chinese valour may not be too low, but the British estimate of the organization and coherence of the empire is extremely erroneous. The functions of government are concentrated in Pekin, which is situated almost at the point where the territories of the three great nations constituting the empire—the Chinese, the Mougols, and the Mandchus—meet. The government is vested in officials who are taken from any class, and from all the three nations. The religion, literature, and morals of the three nations, are essentially the same. Their national prejudices or dislikes are not stronger than those which we find to exist among Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Englishmen: they are mere provincial rivalries, which may be merged in one national feeling whenever the state comes into collision with foreigners. The Chinese Government is strong, because its organization has grown out of the opinions of the nation, and because no one is excluded from the prospect of professional employment and advancement. Every office bearer, every aspirant after office, has an interest in supporting the system; and the people do not see how another system would better their condition. There is no trust worthy evidence of the wish to break up the present state organization, which has been artributed to the Chinese; it would be imprudent and unjust in this country to attempt such a revolution if it could. But the Chinese are overweening and unwarlike. All the high civilization of the their world is confined within their frontier line. The nomed tribes to the North and West, and the semibrabarian states to the South are far inferior to them. It is only the extending of the frontiers of Russia and England that has of late years brought them into collision with a higher civilization, the superior power of which they feel and fear though they will not acknowledge. They seek to exclude it from their territories, and will persist in doing so if they can by peaceable means; but they will not presevere in excluding it by hostile means. They are inferior in the art of war, and have grown disused even to their own rule system. One serious disadvantage might bring them to offer terms. But they are little inconvenienced by our skirmishing in the outer waters. The pirates were allowed to pillage the coasts for many years before the inconvenience was felt in the interior. One easy and decisive step—which might be taken by an inferior force to that which we have at present in those seas—would probably bring the Chinese Government to offer terms in earnest. Pekin, the seat of government, is intirely provisioned from the Souther provinces. The supplies of provision and the stable trade of the country pass along the grand canal. That canal is intersected below Nankin by the Yang-tze-Keang, of sufficient depth to float warships, not so rapid as to oppose the navigation of our steamboats, and at a point above the unhealthy region of the Delta. Experience has shown how little is to be dreaded from the forths and provincial soldiers in China. Let a strong squdron anchor off the point where the great canal and the Yang-tze-Keang intersect each other, and it will, without material danger either to men or ships, paralyze the trade of the empire, starve the Government in the capital, and bring it to a temper in which it may be inclined to concede free trade to its principal ports, consuls in those ports, and even a resident minister at Pekin. By this means, the war would be brought to a speedy termination, with less suffering on either side than must result from perseverance in our present trifling, and an extended intercourse between China and the rest of the world be established; the remoter consequences of which can only be conjectured, and the responsibility for which must rest upon those who have commenced this war—our "reprisals."

Send out Commodore NAPIER to China.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER. FEB. 24.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.—Remembering such cases as that of Sheen, who cut his child's head off, but was acquitted of the murder because the name in the indictment varied from the baptismal name of the infant—we cannot say that justice might not have been defeated in any criminal court as it has been in the House of Lords; but though the same defeat of justice might have happened in a plebeian case in a lower court, there would certainly not have been superadded to the disgraceful miscarriage a display of partiality to the prisoner too much according with the result. The Attorney-General's speech was as much a defence of Lord Cardigan morally, or we should rather say immorally, as a criminnation of him legally. The Attorney-Generally volunteered the declaration, that there, was no moral turpitude in the offence charged against the prisoner—in the presence of the makers of the law he thus pronounced the breach of law no immorality; but he went further; he avowed his belief that Lord Cordigan, in aiming at the life of Captain Tuckett, had no other object than to maintain his character of an officer and a gentleman. All this was throughly in the strain of a man of the world, we admit; but is it quite the part of the first law officer of the Crown to prefer the sanction of usage to the sanction of law, nay, to urge the one in moral (or, as we would rather write it, immoral) justification of the breach of the other. We can throughly understand the feeling with which Lord Denman communicated the judgment of acquittal to the prisoner in these words:—

"James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, you have been indicted for a felony, for which you have been tried by your peers, and *I have the satisfaction* of declaring to you that their lordships have pronounced you 'Not Guilty' by an unanimous sentence. The number I have not precisely at this moment before me, *or I would have been glad to have stated it to your lordship*, but their lordships have unanimously said, 'Not Guilty.'"

And all this "*satisfaction*" was at an acquittal against the notorious truth, upon a quibble, and the Lord High Steward is only sorry that he cannot quote the numbers of the judges who have pronounced an acquittal on such grounds! Now transfer the scene to the Central Criminal Court, and let the prisoner be Thomas Cardigan, a linen-draper, and what would the judge's speech have been; probably something of this sort:—

'Thomas Cardigan, you have been indicted for a felony, and it is my duty to declare to you that the jury have pronounced you not guilty. Thomas Cardigan, you have had a very narrow escape, your acquittal being referrable partly to a nicety in the law of evidence, and partly to a negligence in the drawing of the indictment, and I hope your narrow escape will be a warning to you henceforth against breaking the laws of God and man.'

In the case of poor men in criminal courts admonitions after such a quittals as that which Lord Cardigan has the benefit of are not unfrequent; we have always condemned them as unjustifiable, but as objectionable on the other hand is a speech of compliments and satisfaction on an occasion of the same questionable sort. It is argued that it would have been hard to have punished Lord Cardigan for duelling, which has been tolerated in usage, though always contrary to law; but the Lords should have thought of the evil custom which they would permit or sanction, when they passed the enactment in the present reign, settling the degree of criminality of aiming a weapon at one of her Majesty's subjects with intant to kill, main, or harm. When considering such an enactment they should have asked themselves whether acts they would countenance and shield would not come within its terms and penalties; but the punishment of duelling is in truth no such surprise to the Lords, or any other part of the community, the seconds in the duel in which Mr. Murfin was a principal having been tried, convicted, sentenced, and punished in the House of Correction for the offence. Aduellist's chances of impunity are now these; he must be a Peer of Parliament, and he must fight a man with a long string of Christian names. In the old duels with swords, the length of the sword used to be sent with the challenge, to ensure equal terms. In duels henc forth the length of the names should be sent, or the parties cannot be on even terms as to consequences, even if they are not Peers. A Harvey Tuckett might not have been shot at with impunity, but evidence breaks down under a Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett. The case was too much for the grasp of justice exactly by the Garnett Phipps. Had he been murdered, his godfathers and godmothers would have had to answer for the impunity of his assassin. This most important consideration should have occurred to Mr. Shandy in his appreciation of the importance of christian names. When will the law be cleared of the technical obstructions to the administration of justice which have scandalized and disgusted the public in the trial of Lord Carnigan and which are the peculiar disgrace of this country? But if the law were faultless, the tribunal would be inconvenient and unsuited to present times and circumstances; and for the saving of public time, public money, and public scandal, the privilege of Peers of trial by their Peers should be forthwith abrogated. We must now hasten to another instance of law for the rich, not of that class which we have named Justices' justice, but of the hither order, of Chief Justice's justice. An outrage was last summer committed at Hampton Wick, the outline of which is thus reported:—

On the 5th Of June, at past midnight, a hired fly, containing four persons, drove into the quiet town of Hampton. The oaths and vociferations of the party were obscene in the extreme. On being spoken to by the horse-patrol, they became yet more violent; and on a policeman coming up they assaulted him in a most brutal manner, one of them striking him on the head with a bludgeon, or 'life-preserver.' Leaving him on the ground in that state, they drove off furiously, having alarmed the inhabitants by their yells and vociferations. The Earl of Waldegrave, with three others, one of whom was Capt Duff, were identified. The case of Lord Waldegrave and his friends came on last week, when a compromise took place. 'Lord Denman said *he should permit it*, and his Lordship *added a suggestion of a substantial compensation to the party injured.*—Sir F. Pollock said that the defendents were *deeply indebted to the Lord Chief Justice* for having thrown out this suggestion.'

Sir F. Pollock had indeed ample reason to say that "the defendant were deeply indebted to the Lord Chief Justice"—indebted to the Lord Chief Justice for an arrangement at the expense of public justice, and at the expense of public decency—indebted to the Chief Justice for an escape from justice, involving an example of leniency towards rank and wealth the most glaring odious, and disgusting. The defendant are indebted to the Chief Justice,—the perpetrators of a wanton, savage outrage are indebted to the Chief Justice for the escape from justice which he has compassed for them; but is the public, exposed to the brutal violence encouraged by the example of impunity which the Chief Justice has presented, as much indebtd to the Judge as the guilty parties? A more wanton and cruel outrage than that perpetrated by the persons favoured by the Chief Justice has seldom been brought before a court of justice. An officer in the execution of his duty was beaten almost to death, not in the heat of blood, not under any provocation, imaginary or real, but for sport, for the pleasure of giving pain, for the enjoyment of brutality. What, then, was the circumstance that took the case out of the routine of justice, and induced the Chief Justice to recommend an arrangement? The parties were gentlemen, one of them a Peer. Never was the distinction between law for the rich and law for the poor more shamelessly exhibited than in this case, which is one of the indecent exposures of injustice. Had the culprits been poor men the law must have taken its course, for they could not have afforded compensation to the maltreated officer. It was because they were rich men that they were able to escape the severe sentence which would infallibly have been passed on poor men for an outrage of similar barbarity. It is pretended that the law does not recognize any distinction of persons; but it is clear that its chief administrator does, for, in directing the private arrangement of this disgraceful case, what passed in the Chief Justice's mind must have been this. As these gentlemen can afford to make compensation, their money shall procure them impunity for their outrage. America is disgraced by what is called its Lynch law, the very opposite vice to which may now bear the name of Roman law. According to the practice of the Queen's Bench brutality is now one of the permitted luxuries of the rich. If they can pay, they need not fear suffering for their breaches of the laws. If they can pay, they will be "indebted to the Chief Justice" for gentlemanly arrangement in lieu of the course of justice. Observations are often made on the leniency of the magistracy towards the rich; but henceforth how can they be censured for recommending arrangements after the example of the Chief Justice? Every poor man's complaint of the rich may be disposed of in the same way, justice recommending (and the recommendation of justices has the force of decisions) a private arrangement.—(EXAMINER.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER FEB. 25.

"I write to inform you of a fact which you may have heard otherwise, as it is known to have generally occurred in other quarters. On last Sunday the Roman Catholic priests in this part of the country issued orders from their altars, that every man must forthwith become a Repealer, and pay a shilling towards the object; informing the people that they were to expect nothing further from the parliament, which is now turned against them, and that they must look to be 'galley-slaves' if they would not do something for themselves." (Standard.)

The Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens was liberated on the 1st February, from Chester Castle. This liberation took place eight days earlier than the term of his sentence, but in consequence of the death of his father, the Rev. J. Stephens, Lord Normanby kindly consented to the remission of the few days to enable him to attend the last sad duties to the deceased. We learn that Mr. Stephens will return to Chester, and remain there during the summer.—(Globe.)

THE "TWO JOHN FROSTS."—A writer in the *Times* observes that "this is not the first time a John Frost has subjected to a criminal prosecution directed against him by a Minister who had been his political associate." Of J. Frost the first, the writer says—"This gentleman was a very respectable attorney and in 1780 held the situation of solicitor to the Stamp Office, about which period he commenced his political career, when he became the friend and brother Reformer of Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Richmond, and acted as secretary to the Parliamentary Reform Association held at the Thatched House. When Mr. Pitt became Minister, he abandoned his political friends, not thinking then that reform was necessary. Not so, however, with Mr. Frost; he remained firm and consistent and continued to labour in the vineyard of reform, which, however, was attended with the loss of his situation at the Stamp-Office soon after Mr. Pitt became Minister. Mr. Frost's house, in Spring-gardens, was nevertheless the resort of the most eminent men of the day, viz., Burke, Johnson, Erskine, Fox, Sheridan, Scott (afterwards Lord Stowell), John Kemble, Horne Tooke, Drs. Price, Priestley, etc..... When Royalty was abolished in France, Mr. John Frost and the well-known American author, Joel Barlow, who was a member of the 'Constitutional Society,' were by that society sent as Deputies to Paris to congratulate the National Convention. Mr. Frost soon after returned to London, when, dining at the Percy Coffee-house, he made use of some intemperate expressions which were construed into sedition; on which charge he was tried in the Court of King's Bench, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the Judge, Lord Kenyon, on his own authority, inflicted the severest punishment, which was, by striking him off the roll of attornies. He was many years, notwithstanding the change of his situation in life, on intimate terms with the late Chancellor Eldon, Lord Lidmouth, Stowell, and Erskine, Sheridan, etc. It is added that he must have attained his 90th year, but is still in good health.—(Examiner.)

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BY A. WILLARD.

* The *Globe*, indeed, which settles all mortal questions like an oracle, maintains that it is not a war, but "reprisals." "The Government *has* issued an Order in Council for reprisals—they *have* not declared war," says the infallible. The question, however, is not what the Government has said, but what the Government troops have done, with the Government's sanction. They have blockaded the Chinese coast, cannonaded Chinese towns, and taken military possession of one. This, in the English language, is called war.